#### Gravatt, Dan

From:

Peterson, Mary

Sent:

Wednesday, October 08, 2014 1:17 PM

To:

Kiefer, Robyn V NWK

Cc:

Slugantz, Lynn; Field, Jeff; Gravatt, Dan

Subject:

Draft powerpoint for Oct 14 CAG

Attachments:

WL-CAG-10-14-14 v 3.pptx

Attached is our draft presentation for the CAG meeting next week. We are still tweaking it internally, but I wanted to give you a chance to review it in advance of our call on Friday. You can provide comments on the call and we can revise it collaboratively.

I am beginning to work on a Q&A, brainstorming questions that this presentation may trigger. I will share that with you as soon as I have a working draft developed. We can discuss that on Friday as well.

#### Mary P. Peterson, Acting Deputy Director

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Superfund

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## Key Provisions of CERCLA

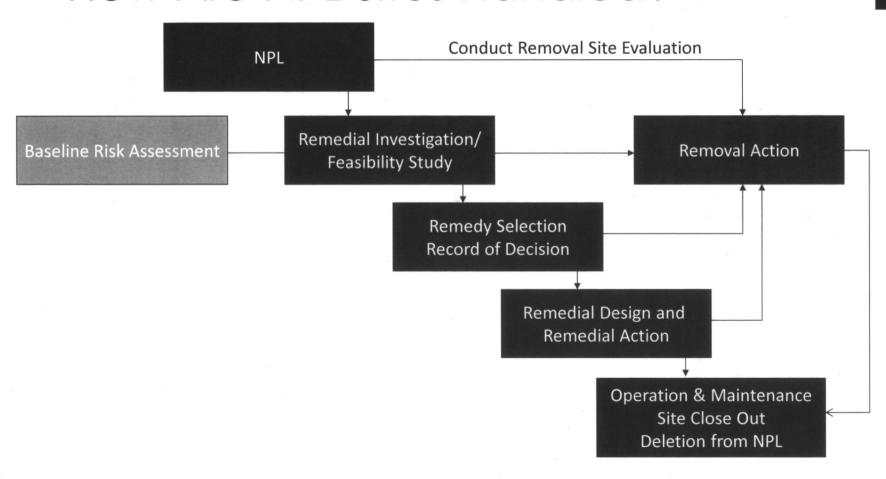
(Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act)

- ▶ Provides legal authority to respond to a release of:
  - ► A hazardous substance
  - ► Any pollutant or contaminant that may present an imminent and substantial endangerment
- ► Authorizes three types of response actions:
  - ▶ Removal action
  - ▶ Remedial action
  - ▶ Enforcement action





## How Are NPL Sites Handled?



# Overview of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Process

- ► RI/FS supports selection of the remedy
- ▶ RI characterizes the site
- ▶ Baseline Risk Assessment (BLRA) characterizes human health risks associated with exposures at the site
- ► FS develops and analyzes remedial action alternatives



On-site stakeholder discussions

### Baseline Risk Assessments

- ▶ Purpose evaluate threat with no action
- ▶ National Control Plan (NCP) requirements
  - ▶ Lead agency <u>shall</u> conduct site-specific baseline risk assessment
  - ► Characterize current and potential threats
- Quantification of risks
  - ► Establish acceptable exposure levels
  - ► Help set priorities

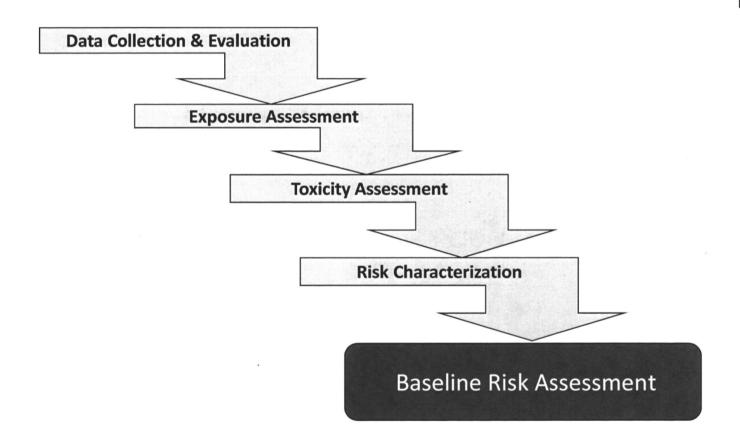
### Baseline Risk Assessments

- ▶ A Baseline Risk Assessment IS:
  - ▶ An analysis of the potential adverse health effects (current or future) caused by hazardous substance releases from a site in the absence of any actions to control or mitigate these releases (i.e., under an assumption of no action).
- ▶ A Baseline Risk Assessment does NOT:
  - ▶ Link individual illnesses to past chemical exposures
  - ▶ Prove that a specific toxic substance caused an individual's illness

## The Risk Assessment Equation

- ▶ Risk = Toxicity x Exposure
- ▶ Risk is a function of toxicity (the inherent ability of a chemical to do harm) and exposure (the amount of chemical that an individual contacts)
- ▶ In the absence of exposure (i.e., a complete exposure pathway), risk is zero

## Components of the Baseline Risk Assessment



### **Data Collection & Evaluation**

- ► Collect samples air, water, soil, etc.
- ➤ Sample results reveal the types and amounts of chemicals present at the site
- ▶ Develop a list of contaminants at the site

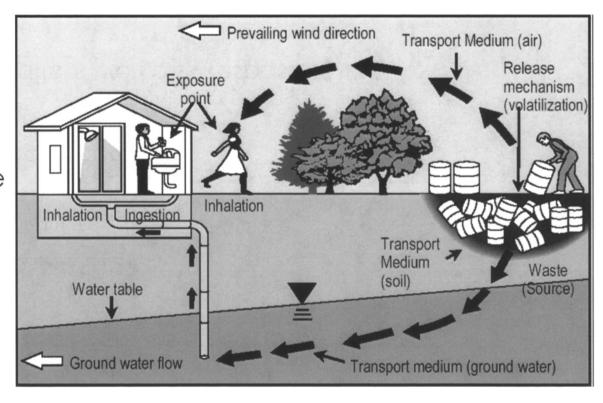
## Exposure Assessment

How much of the chemical are people being exposed to over what period of time?

- Characterize the <u>exposure setting</u>
  - ▶ Physical environment (Urban, rural, parkland, stream, etc.)
  - ▶ Potentially exposed populations
    - ►Who will be exposed?
      - ▶residential, recreation, workers, trespassers
      - ▶adults, children
    - ► How long will people be exposed?
    - ▶ How often will people be exposed?

## Exposure Assessment

- ▶ Identify <u>exposure pathways</u>
  - ► Exposure medium (soil, air, water, food)
  - ► How much of each chemical people may be exposed to
  - Exposure routes (ingestion, inhalation, dermal)



From: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/guidance/humhealth\_ra.pdf

# Toxicity Assessment

Is the chemical harmful to humans?
What amount of injury is this level of exposure likely to cause?

- ▶ Hazard Identification
  - ▶ Determine if chemical can cause adverse health effect
  - ▶ Is adverse health effect likely to occur in humans
  - ▶ Cancer and noncancer effects are evaluated separately

# Toxicity Assessment

- ▶ Dose-Response Assessment
  - Quantifies the relationship between exposure and adverse health effects
  - ▶ Cancer Effects
    - ▶ Assume there are no exposures that have "zero risk"
    - ▶ Estimate the probability of cancer developing
  - ▶ Noncancer Effects
    - ► Typically become more severe as exposure to a chemical increases
    - ► Threshold values developed for noncancer causing chemicals

### Risk Characterization

What is the extra risk to human health caused by this amount of exposure to this chemical/chemicals?

- Integrate results of the data collection & evaluation, exposure assessment, and toxicity assessment
- Quantify the excess individual lifetime cancer risk
  - ► Cancer risk is expressed as a probability (1 in 10,000 or 1E-04 or 0.0001)
  - ▶ Superfund manages cancer risk within a target risk range of 1E-06 to 1E-04
- Quantify the noncancer hazard quotient (HQ)
  - Compare exposure or intake to the dose that is unlikely to cause adverse health effects
  - A hazard quotient is not a probability
  - ▶ HQ > 1 indicates the potential exists for adverse health effects
- Assess and Present Uncertainty

# Carcinogenic Risk Range: Triggering Action

- ► Compare quantified carcinogenic risks to the target risk range
  - ▶ Risks that exceed 1.0<sup>-4</sup>
  - Risks that fall within the target range
  - ▶ Risks that are lower than 10-6

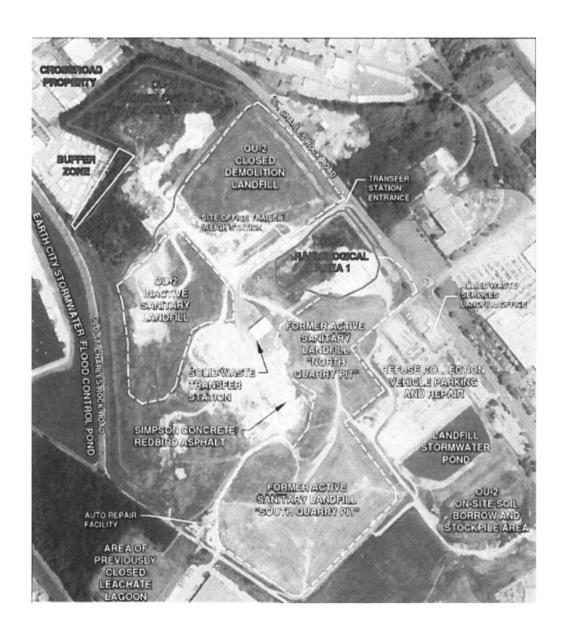


# Noncancer Hazard Quotient (HQ)

- ▶ Is expressed as a ratio
- ▶ Indicates likelihood of adverse health effects
- ▶ Is not a statistical probability

$$HQ = \left(\frac{\text{Exposure level}}{\text{Reference dose}}\right)$$

- ▶ Operable Unit 1 consists of:
  - ▶Two localized areas Areas 1 and 2
  - ▶Ford Property



### Objectives

- ► Estimate potential health risks associated with the site if no cleanup action was taken
- ▶ Identify the areas, environmental media, and contaminants that pose the primary human health concerns
- ▶ Identify any existing data gaps so that additional information can be collected to support cleanup decisions
- ▶ Provide a baseline for comparing the protectiveness of cleanup alternatives in the Feasibility Study

- ▶ Data Collection and Evaluation
  - ▶ Data for OU1 were evaluated to establish
    - 1. Detected chemicals that are site-related
    - 2. Data that are of sufficient quality for use in the risk assessment
  - ▶ Contaminants of Potential Concern
    - ▶ Radiological: uranium-238, uranium-235, thorium-232, and associated decay products (U-234, Th-230, Ra-226, Pb-210, Pa-231)
    - ▶ Nonradiological: arsenic, aroclor-1254 (Area 1); arsenic, lead, uranium, and aroclor 1254 (Area 2)

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  - ►Nonradiological: arsenic, aroclor-1254 (Area 1); arsenic, lead, uranium, and aroclor 1254 (Area 2)

- Exposure Assessment
  - ► Routes of Exposure
    - ▶ External radiation from contaminated soil
    - ▶ Inhalation of dust and gas
    - ▶ Dermal contact with contaminated soil
    - ▶ Incidental Ingestion of soil
  - ▶ Potential Receptors
    - ► Current Use
      - ► Groundskeeper Working adjacent to OU-1
      - ► Groundskeeper Ford Property
    - ▶ Future Use
      - ► Groundskeeper Working on OU-1
      - ► Groundskeeper Ford Property
      - ▶ User of a building adjacent to Areas 1 and 2 who uses areas for parking
      - ► Outdoor Storage Yard Worker

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- ► Toxicity Assessment
  - ► Hazard Identification
  - ▶ Dose-Response Assessment
    - ► Carcinogenic Slope Factors
    - ►Noncarcinogen Reference Doses

- ▶ Risk Characterization
  - ▶Health Risks Under Current Conditions
    - ►All receptor scenarios produce risks that are within the target risk range of 1E-06 to 1E-04

- ▶ Health Risks Under Future Conditions
  - ▶ Radionuclides
    - ► Calculated risks from radiological COPCs for some potential future exposure scenarios are at the upper end of, or exceed the target risk range of 1E-06 to 1E-04
  - ▶Non-Radionuclides
    - ► Non-radiological contaminants are not expected to cause unacceptable risks for the scenarios evaluated.

### OU-1, Area 1 (Current Scenario)

Potential Receptor Location

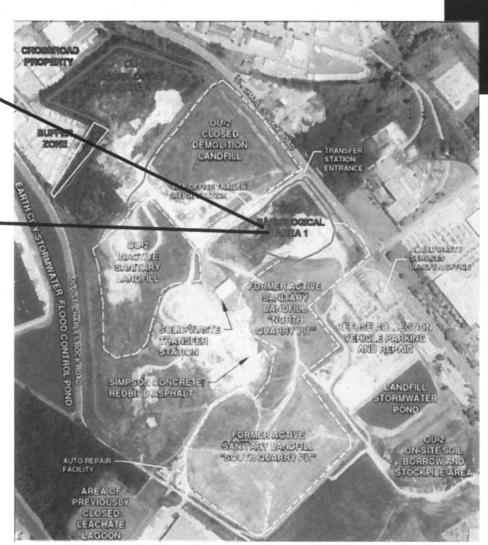
Radionuclide Cancer Risk

Groundskeeper

Adjacent to Area 1 1E-05

### OU-1, Area 1 (Future Scenario)

Radionuclide Potential Location Receptor Cancer Risk Groundskeeper On Area 1 6E-05 Adjacent 1E-05 Area 1 **Building User** (Paved and used for parking) Storage Yard 1E-04 On Area 1 Worker



\*Target Risk Range is 1E-06 to 1E-04

### OU-1, Ford Property (Current Scenario)

Potential

Location

Radionuclide

Receptor

Cancer Risk

Groundskeeper

On Area

6E-07

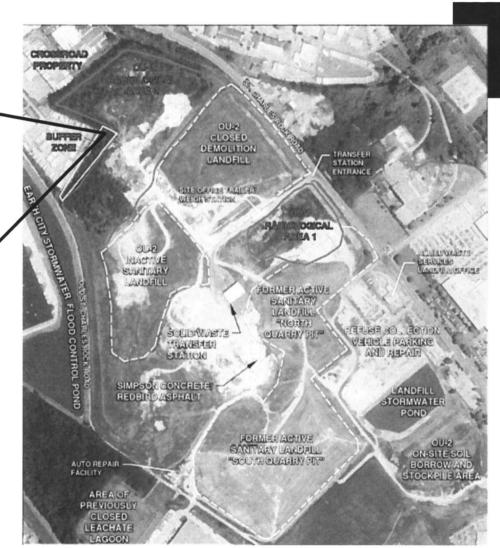
### OU-1, Ford Property (Future Scenario)

Potential Receptor Location

Radionuclide

Cancer Risk

Groundskeeper On Area 6E-07



\*Target Risk Range is 1E-06 to 1E-04

#### OU-1, Area 2 (Current Scenario)

Potential Receptor Location

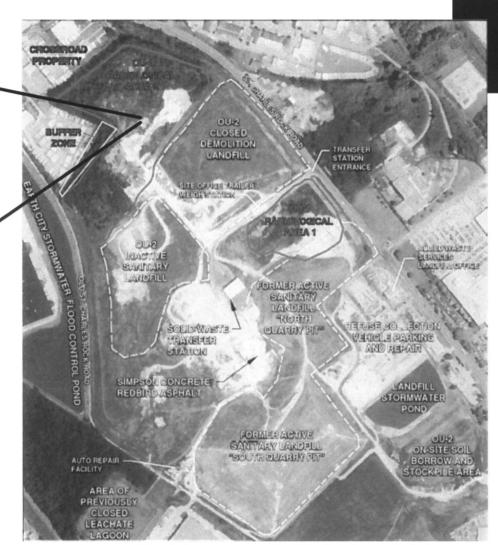
Radionuclide Cancer Risk

Groundskeeper

Adjacent to Area 2 4E-05

#### OU-1, Area 2 (Future Scenario)

Radionuclide Potential Location Receptor Cancer Risk Groundskeeper On Area 2 2E-04 Adjacent 4E-05 Area 2 **Building User** (Paved and used for parking) Storage Yard On Area 2 4E-04 Worker



\*Target Risk Range is 1E-06 to 1E-04

## Questions or Comments?

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